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WHAT THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK WANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not a noble office and an almost overwhelming responsibility that Bryan is soliciting the Democratic delegates at Denver to permit him to undertake? What evidence have those New York delegates that he is fit for such an office and capable of such responsibility? Has he ever said or done anything to convince any one that he is competent for the work Tilden did in 1876 and Cleveland did in 1884 and 1892?

The obligation of the New York delegates to their constituents at home for a faithful and conscientious discharge of the task they have undertaken is weighty. Their responsibility in the selection of a Democratic candidate at Denver is even greater than that of the candidate who is soliciting the nomination as Bryan is. Has he ever organized Democratic victory? Why do New York delegates think or say he is able to do it this year? They certainly do not intend to try to escape responsibility for Bryan's nomination by pleading when they return home that they voted for him merely because delegates from other States, not appreciating Eastern conditions, preferred him to Gray or Johnson or Harmon!

And then as to the Denver platform. When and where has Bryan offered an atom. a scintilla of proof that he has the intelligence, learning, sagacity and competence to select Democratic doctrine and winning issues in the pending Presidential and Congress campaign? Does national railway ownership or initiative and referendum, proximate or ultimate, prove it? Does the Nebraska platform prove it?

The Republican party is more tolerant of autocracy than is the Democracy, yet the former has so vigorously condemned platform dictation by its candidate that the dictation may be powerful for his defeat. Does the New York delegation wish

to throw away that weapon? What is it that the New York Democracy now cares for more than or so much as: (1) The protection and defence of the Constitution; (2) respect for the reserved rights of the State; (3) vindication of the judicial power as recognized since the Federal Union began, and (4) revision of tariff schedules so as to bring the taxing power within the limitations of needed revenue. accompanied by such incidental protection for our industries and wage earners as those schedules will naturally and consti-

tutionally give. In a tariff for revenue the Constitution will not impose any impediment to such incidental protection, for has not the Supreme Court in the Bank case said by the infallible pen of Marshall that "if Congress is of the opinion that in levying duties on foreign merchandise it will promote the common defence and general welfare of the United States" (not of individuals, be it noticed), "to lay the duties so as to protect our own manufacturers from the injurious effect of foreign competition, it is perfectly legitimate and constitutional for

it to do so." If the New York delegates will take hold firmly of these four propositions and securely put them in the Denver platform. excluding lesser and minor things dwelt upon by Bryan in his Nebraska screed, then whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure will surely and in due time be added thereunto.

Many of the questions now debatable in a constitutional sense which Bryan vainly endeavors finally to answer by the aid of a typewriter will probably be put at rest this year by the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The Wealth of the West Indies.

The islands in and around the Caribbean Sea, including Cuba, Hayti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Jamaica and others of British possession and the French. Dutch and Danish possessions, have a total population of about 7,000,000, most of whom are supposed to be exceedingly lazy. Their commerce does not support this supposition. Its total is not far from 90 per cent. of that of Japan, with a population of nearly 50,000,000. Moreover, while the people of Japan must devote themselves more and more to manufacturing imported materials into commodities for export or live in a state of awful poverty, the natural resources of the West Indies are sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of many times the present population.

The total commerce of these islands is about \$370,000,000 a year, about equally divided between imports and exports. The foreign trade of Cuba amounts to about \$200,000,000 a year, the trade of Porto Rico to about \$55,000,000, the trade of the British West Indies to about \$75,000,000, of Hayti and Santo Domingo | times taken as an assistant gardener, and

to about \$20,000,000, and of the French West Indies to about \$10,000,000. Mexico, with twice the population of these slands and with immense mineral wealth does an oversea business equal only to two-thirds of theirs. Brazil, with a population now estimated at nearly 20,000,000 and an area exceeding that of the United States, does only some 10 per cent. more foreign business than this group of islands.

The United States takes 74 per cent. of their exports and supplies 51 per cent. of their imports. Our sales are about \$95,000,000 a year and our purchases are about \$137,000,000. Sugar, tobacco and fruits form the greater part of our imports. Our exports are mainly manufactured products. Our business with these islands is nearly four times our business with China, more than twice our business with Japan and 90 per cent. more than our business with Mexico. Loss through commercial failures is of rare occurrence. It is a good market, and nearly \$100,000,000 worth of its trade gets away from us every year.

The Cleveland Resolutions.

On the day of Mr. CLEVELAND's funeral number of Democrats of distinction from many States agreed that resolutions recounting what he did and strove for as a Democratic President and leader should be introduced at the Democratic national convention.

Those resolutions, describing without exaggeration Mr. CLEVELAND's political principles and work, his beliefs and his achievements, are printed in this morning's Sun. They should be well pondered and receive more than lip service at Denver. They are more than a commemoration; they are a guide. Mr. CLEVELAND'S faithfulness to the settled doctrines of Democracy, his adherence to the Constitution, his careful respect for State rights while exerting to the full the Federal authority when that exertion was constitutional; his respect for the courts, his fearless assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, his efforts for tariff reform and economical government. his devotion to the great historic and traditional and popular dogmas which have made the Democratic party powerful and successful: these made it powerful and successful in his time, and may surely be mentioned without offence, even, we should hope, with sincere applause in a Democratic convention, in days when power and tradition seem to have been forgotten or to be despised by too many Democrats.

As usual soon after the death of a conspicuous public man, there is much talk of a monument to GROVER CLEVE-LAND. The Democratic party, made so in creed and fact, and not, as now, in name only, the resurrection of that body of ideas for which Mr. CLEVELAND labored so patiently and manfully, a Democratic party clothed and in its right mind, inspired by the old hopes and ardors, worthy to rule-that will be the best Cleveland monument.

What, "Stanch"?

That eighth wonder of political sagacity and moral grandeur the Hon. Non-MAN E. MACK of Buffalo is reported as saying yesterday at Denver:

" With JOHN B. STANCHFIELD for Vice-President there will be no doubt about our carrying the pivotal State of New York."

We regret to inform Mr. MACK that as a colossus of political strength in this pivotal State Mr. STANCHFIELD towers considerably lower than the proposed new Equitable building. This is not conjecture: it is ascertained fact.

In the year 1900 there was an election for Governor in the State of New York. The Republican candidate was BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., and the Democratic candidate happened to be the very centleman about whose vote compelling qualities the Hon. NORMAN E. MACK speaks so confidently.

In that election the already more or less discredited ODELL's plurality amounted to from ten to fifteen thousand less than the pluralities of the rest of the State ticket, and more than thirty thousand less than McKinley's.

Yet even ODELL's plurality over STANCHFIELD Was 111,126!

The Pan-Anglican Congress on Hes-

then Marriages. A complete and official account of the proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Congress which has just closed in London has not yet reached us, but from a detailed report of earlier sessions we learn that on June 16 Section A, whose function it was to examine the relations of the Church to human society, met in Albert Hall and considered the institutions of marriage and divorce as these are exemplified in Christendom and in heathendom. What was said on the practice of divorce in Christian countries must, on the whole, be regarded as an expression of pious wishes and counsels of perfection. But when the matrimonial oustoms of heathendom came up for discussion, as they did in the afternoon of the day named, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Melbourne, a good deal of first hand knowledge highly interesting to sociologists was

For example, the Bishop of New Guinea said that in the villages of Papua marriage is a purely business arrangement, normally temporary. If it should happen to prove lifelong the circumstance is not deemed creditable to the husband. There are words in the Papuan tongue for young girl, for wife and for rejected wife; but there is no word for an elderly spinster. The wife has to till her own garden, as well as her husband's, and on the slightest pretext can be put away. She is not depreciated in the marriage market by that circumstance, however, but speedily finds another husband. The Anglican missions have, the Bishop thought, considerable effect in reducing the number of separations. As the Papuans live under a matriarchal régime a man is forbidden to marry any relative on his mother's side, though on his father's side there are no restrictions. An effort is making by the British authorities to discourage polygamy in Papua by withholding the coveted post of village policeman from a polygamist. A second wife, nevertheless, is still someno woman thinks it derogatory to be second wife to a great man.

Archdeacon Mouls (mid-China) said that in China polygamy is not extensively practised, and for the most part only when there is no son by the first wife, and when therefore the continuity of ancestral worship is in danger of being suspended. So extravagant are the safeguards against consanguineous marriages that men are not allowed to marry women possessing the same surname. Great store is set on the purity and chastity of girls, and the custom of paying money for the bride is not so mercenary as it seems, because the money is supposed to be spent on the wife's trousseau. Undoubtedly the position of women in China, both before and after marriage, is below the Christian standard of dignity, but there is practically no such thing as divorce, and when a wife becomes a mother-in-law and a grandmother her authority is almost greater than that of the husband. In the Archdeacon's opinion the universal honor in which marriage is held and the reverence paid to parents and elders explain the cohesion of the heterogeneous Chinese Empire and the long life of the nation.

The Rev. J. T. IMAI, head of the Theoogical College at Tokio, pointed out that the characteristic and primary feature of Japanese society is not the individual but the family. Hence marriage is essentially a matter of family duty and not of personal choice. A man marries to continue his lineage, and a woman because it is her highest obligation. In Japan, as in China, marriages are arranged by the parents and are contracted upon very slight acquaintance, if any, between husband and wife. In practice, however, happier results are observed to follow from these marriages for duty than from the so-called love matches of parts of Christendom. If a wife is found unsuited to her husband's family this is deemed a sufficient reason for putting her aside. Although marriage between Christians should theoretically be lifelong, Mr. IMAI did not think it wise to destroy the idea of family duty with which in Japan it is indissolubly connected. How can that duty be performed by a woman who bears no

The Bishop of Zululand admitted that the future of Christianity in South Africa is overcast with anxiety. Polygamy has a strong hold on the natives, while at the same time there has been of late a relaxation of the old sanctions, when death was the penalty for infidelity. Christian missionaries are doing what they can to abate immorality, and to this end men with more than one wife are not allowed to be baptized; but the Bishop acknowledged that in urging a man to put away his plural wives it had to be remembered that the contracts made by him with them had been honorable contracts. The Church, he thought, could not urge a man to break faith for the benefit of his individual soul. Canon FARQUHAR of Sierra Leone said that there were native Christians on the west coast of Africa who felt that monogamy would impose a terrible burden upon them. People at home must exercise patience and bear in mind the social and moral position of backward races which even now had only reached the standard of

ABRAHAM with regard to marriage. The Archbishop of Melbourne, review ing the facts here brought forward, pointed out the extremely human aspect of these marriage customs and how like are the sanctions and motives of matrimony in heathen countries to those which prevail in Christendom.

A 200 Footer From Tabasco.

Before we beware the dog days, let us gaze reverently at that old friend and traveller the sea serpent. Celebrating, perhaps, the triumph of Old Booze in Tennessee, this stanch seagoing snake has appeared in the Bay of Campeachy, net too many miles from Puerto Frontera, more sympathetically called Tabasco and a natural port for a properly humorous marine serpent. Everybody on the Seeing the Sea Serpent boat was ready with blank affidavits. Indeed it seems to be the habit of the snake to distribute these conveniences. This Tabasco fellow was "not less than 200 feet long," his "head" was "about six feet by three at the widest part," his color "dark brown." In short, both by the size of his head and his hue, he was an allegory of scorn and rum, pointing to Tennessee. So far all is clear. But what shall be said of "the rings or circles" on the swimming horror's tail; rings or circles that appeared larger in circumference than the body at that point"? Are they life belts? Are they hoops that have slipped from the mid-serpent, described as about the diameter of a flour [beer?]

barrel"? Shall we believe that "as it swam away the tail was erected and a rattling noise as loud as that made by a gatling gun in action startled the watchers" on the Seeing the Sea Serpent yacht? It must have been the watchers that were rattled. The sea serpent is a quiet chap. Has he mistaken the date of the Waterways Convention? He had better go to Oyster Bay and report.

The Olive Branch.

The confidence game of persuading conservative Democrats that the nomination of Judge GEORGE GRAY of Delaware for Vice-President was desired by Mr. BRYAN in the interests of harmony has had an ephemeral life—as short as it was ugly. In a statement given out at Wilmington Judge GRAY says:

" I will under no circumstances consent nomination for the Vice-Presidency."

We observe in the list of putative candidates for the Vice-Presidential nomination on a Bryan ticket the names of three other distinguished Democrats who have never had any stomach for Mr. BEYAN'S radical policies: Judge MORGAN J. O'BRIEN of New York, JUDSON HAR-MON of Ohio and DAVID R. FRANCIS of Missouri. All of them were admirers and supporters of the late Mr. CLEVE-LAND, and Mr. HARMON and Mr. FRANCIS were members of his Cabinet during his last term. Judge O'BRIEN was the guest of honor at the dinner of the National Democratic Club last January, and on that occasion was read a letter from GROVER CLEVELAND in which the only Democratic President since the civil war said:

from nervous prostration, reinstatement of constitutional observance, buoyant but none the less every person and every interest entitled to care. and a 'square deal' that meens exact and honest equality before the law and under - constitutional guaranty."

Judge O'BRIEN, whose speech was pitched in the same key, said in referring to Democratic defeat in 1904:

"We were thundated by the rising tide of re calism, which has now had its run, and which has eventuated in the erippling of our industries and

the destruction of credit, public and private," Imagine Mongan J. O'BRIEN identifying himself with Mr. BRYAN in an appeal to the American people to let themselves be further injured and betrayed by the radical propaganda! Imagine Judson HARMON and DAVID R. FRANCIS, who as gold standard men repudiated Mr. BRYAN in 1898, consenting to the use of their names as candidates for Vice-President to lure conservative Democrats to the support of the arch radical! Such stultification would forever make them odious. Nor would it help Mr. BRYAN. It was very well said in March when the second place on a ticket with Mr. BRYAN was proposed for Judge HARMON:

"They represent different ideals and brands Democracy. The Bryanites fool themselves if they think with HARMON in second place HARMON'S friends would support BRYAN."

All of this Mr. BRYAN understands. The so-called overtures to sound money and conservative Democrats to associate themselves with him are insincere and for pre-convention effect only.

Free Municipal Ferries. If, as the Sinking Fund Commission holds, school children are entitled to free passage on the municipal ferries that they may be able to get cheaply to a picnic and athletic field, no sound argument can be advanced against the principle that infants and their mothers should enjoy the same privileges. They need the outings not less than do the pupils in the public and parochial schools. The same is true of the husbands and fathers and of the young men and women who work in shops and factories.

It might be plausibly argued, indeed that as ferryboats are merely floating bridges and thus nothing more than extensions of highways, all persons are entitled to ride free on boats owned by the city, as they are allowed to use the streets and bridges without cost. This plea or demand is likely to be advanced before long in earnest. When it appears a great body of citizens will support it enthusiastically.

Meanwhile the budget will increase annually, the funded debt with its attendant train of sinking fund and interest appropriations will continue to swell imposingly, and, unless they change surprisingly, the taxpayers will remain in the state of lethargy in which they contemplate the approaching bankruptcy of their city with apparent delight.

Mr. BRYAN is said to be perfectly confident that he will be elected this year. Mr. BRYAN has never been imperfectly confident. He was cooksure in 1896 and cooksurer in 1900. The finest hoper in this vale of tears, and sustained by the solid fact of the \$60,000

The Grand Jury has now paid its com pliments to the Borough President's mangement of the Criminal Courts Building. If any department of Mr. AHEARN's administration has been overlooked in the distribution of censure, it will receive prompt attention on bringing itself to the notice of the proper authorities.

The Denver platform, we are told, will "declare for strict rallway regulation." What's the matter with the great Bryan plan of Government owner-ship?—Portland Oregonian.

Wouldn't work. Not enough votes in it.

Ex-Representative FRANK EDDY of Sauk Centre in his speech in the Republican convention in Minnesota presenting the name of J. F. JACOBSON, who was later nominated for Governor, said of him:

"The only reflection any one has been able to cast on our candidate is that he cats pie with knife. He is a rough, rugged, natural man." No wonder Governor Johnson, with a premonition of what was coming, declined

to be the Democratic candidate again.

Private letters from the British Antarctic expedition say that the first laurels won by Lieutenant SHACKLETON on this trip is the discovery of a mouthful of new land in waters where he did not dream of winning such a prize. He was steaming along the Great Barrier on January 23 when he saw rounded hills rising to a height of about 800 feet above the sea, some ten or twelve miles north of the high ice wall he was following. The pack was too thick for him to reach the land on his steamer, he was too anxious to get to King Edward VII. Land and pitch his winter camp to consume day on a sledge expedition, and so he was unable formally to annex this snow covered rock to the British Empire.

Scorr was in these very waters with the Discovery, but he did not see the new land. His book records that the weather was too thick when he was in this region to see more than a mile or two. This is the place where Ross, many years ago, as he was following the Great Barrier, marked on his chart "appearance of land," but the weather has a habit of being thick in that region and he could not quite make

it out. After all, the pack was impenetrable and SHACKLETON could not reach King Edward VII. Land, and so he had to turn about and make for McMurdo Bay, where he is in winter camp under the shadow of Erebus volcano, which, with its column of rising steam, generally has an appearance of com fort in the coldest weather. SHACKLETON'S camp is a few miles north of the Discovery's

winter quarters.

The Grammarian. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Why is it that nearly all educated writers of English habitually ignore the English grammer, both in their oral and

their written speech?
It is no exaggeration to assert that seven out of ten English speaking persons, even college bred persons, will say of a possible future occurrence: "If it occurs this or that will happen." Even worse, nearly every one will say: "After it has happe

No educated writer of French or German would employ such usterly ungrammatical Can any one explain this phenomenon? ALMEANDRIA, Va., June 30.

Knicker-Jones kicks about the size of his wife's summer hotel bill.

Bugker-And yet he will pay to a day to elect three in a bed at a convention.

LAFCADIO REARN.

A Sympathetic Japanese Defence of Hin and Criticism of His Biographer.

raphy is a kind of "apology" at best, and more often it appears when it is not called for. We are led usually more into dark than into light by it, and are bound to grope under it. Certainly it is a biographer's bad taste to force on us his unsympathetic opin-ion; and it is sad to read the quick operation of his own mind reflected in his book. It is true that we see more of Dr. George M. Gould in his "Concerning Lafcadio Hearn" than of learn himself; it is really a pity, I dare say, for him to make such an awful exposure of himself through Hearn. It does harm to the author himself, while not helping general literature whatever. In truth, you cannot understand anything more than you are worthy to understand: Dr. Gould was mistaken to think that sympathism is a coward ice: inded, narrow mindedness is often taken for bravery. After all, how far can one man understand another? You must have another Hearn to understand and appreciate Lafoadio Hearn. And what a difference be-tween Hearn and Dr. Gould. He has no right, I should like to say, to appear as Hearn's biographer, and such a book as he has published cannot dare, I think, to claim its exstence. However, I do not mean that his book is outrageous altogether; in fact it gives us many a point which makes us reflect and even acknowledge as a flash of truth. I always think that any biographer should write a book which he could publish even when

is subject still lives. And I should like to ask Dr. Gould if his book is such a biography. I have not a few reasons to believe that his book is not only a treason against Hearn but a blasphemy against literature. Forgive my hot words! His denunciation of Hearn is at the same time a denunciation of Japan of semi-barbaric Orientalism " as he said some where. I as a Japanese cannot accept such words in silence. But Hearn is now in the blessed state of death, where silence is a golden weapon with which he will grace-fully conquer Dr. Gould's attack. I believe he will soon be sorry for his book. I ever noticed that the so-called "weaknesses" of Hearn, which are said to be a menace to society and life in the West, are quite often but the beauty and even strength of the East and it is the part of kindness to see him under his best light. It would be still kinder to keep silent and not talk at all about his self," supposing he had it, and let him speak or himself with his own books.

I believe that the process of physiologica sychology is not a proper vehicle of art for any biographer: its pointed sharpness folowing all the time after every detail-how much does detail count, I wonder—leaves the most important part of the general effect real picture at all when it is done. I see a which goes astray into a maze when he regards detail as a sole guidance. And Hearn's personality reminds me of some picture which at close hand might appear to be merely dirty mass of paints, but from a little dis tance turns to be an enchanting picture: he may have been impossible (he had, however every reason to act impossible as he ap-

every reason to act impossible as he appeared; but from his seeming impossibility I cannot help observing that his real self, which is not without charm and beauty, hovered and flapped as a gray mist of silence. To be his biographer you should be a man of shadow and echo like Hearn, as Dr. Gould said, whose voidness of mind will prove to be the power of mirroring with his real personality. You must understand with a sheer impulse, but not with a brain, such a personality as Hearn's, who walked the mountains from summit to summit; any ordinary measure will be found unfit. To make allowances for him is only a way of blessing.

I have many a reason of joy to live in Japan where personality here; it is enough to have his books. It is said in Japan that any bad man has a right to become a hotoke or Buddha, and that death is emancipation: I am sure that even Hearn as a Japanese must have become a hotoke now sleeping in his beloved Zoshigaya; and we have only to burn incense before his grave and read a sufre if we cannot say anything good about him in public. Indeed, to keep silence is better than praise. But it is perfectly appalling to observe in the Western countries that when one dies his friends have to rush to print his private letters and even an unexpected person volunteers to speak as 'his best friend,' and presumes to write his biography. I agree with Dr. Genild that the publication of Hearn's letters by Elizabeth Bisland (the "Life and Letters") and even an unexpected person volunteers to speak as "his best friend," and presumes to write his biography. I agree with Dr. Chuld that the publication of Hearn's letters by Elizabeth Bisland (the "Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn') was a sad affair; I believe that, not only Hearn s letters, but anybody's private letters except when they speak to the public through their channels should not be printed. They are only charming when they are kept privately; but they become quite often a nuisance when they are brought out to the public gase. Their sacredness should be protected; and how often that shrine of sacredness has been stamped to the ground in the West. Such a practice would make anyone, not only one of a sensitive cast of mind, hold back his spontaneity in his correspondence and appear always in his best air of formalism, which means death to the private exchange of thought and fancy. The infernal exposure of one's weakness is a delightful part of a private letter; and exaggeration is a beauty of it. I think that Hearn's letters are a sort of confession of his worse self (according to Dr. Gould) by virtue of which confession he was unconsciously finding a way of spiritual exaltation; they are like the shell of a cicada the shedding of which is a course of evolution: they were for Hearn a life and a prayer.

It is said in Japan that true confession.

of a cicada the shedding of which is a course of evolution; they were for Hearn a life and a prayer.

It is said in Japan that true confession, however bad it be, is divine; the best respect to pay it is to forget. I am sure that nobody has a right to publish it as if it were his own property. And what shall I say of the real nature of Dr. Gould's "friendship" with Hearn in publishing his book, which is nothing but an emphasis over Miss Bisland's already sad undertaking. He doubted Hearn's consciousness of mind and his magnanimity; and I should like to doubt the same things with Dr. Gould. As he said somewhere, it is a perfectly thankless task to write such a book; and why did he hazard himself with it? And what will the world gain from his book? Hearn was right. I think to say that he would rather trust his enemies than his friends. It is an old Chiness saying that it is a heavenly lot to succeed in gaining one real friend in your whole life; and the saddest thing with Hearn was that he had none. It is true that his scepticism of human beings deprived him of such a fortune; however, I believe with him that solitude is a far greater blessing, and a golden castle where the merciful goddess of silence protects you. Any criticism which has no breath of respect has no right to its existence; that breath is the fundamental qualification for any biography.

him that solitude is a far greater blessing, and a golden castle where the merciful goddess of silence protects you. Any criticism which has no breath of respect has no right to its existence; that breath is the fundamental qualification for any biography. To see Dr. Gould's failure in his book is only to behold Hearn soaring out magnificently in silence; it is rather a pity for Dr. Gould. I am sure that Mrs. Hearn would never accept any, money from him; I read in his preface that the excess of money accruing from the book beyond the expense of publication will be sent to her. The book is a no slight attack upon Mrs. Hearn, who keeps a cherished memory of her dead husband; and what benefit will he gain from inviting Hearn's children to distrust their father? I see not only a few places where Dr. Gould has overstepped the fence of his own discretion.

We had enough sadness in Pee already, who was overcolored and even blackened only to make, perhaps on the part of his biographers, a terribly romantic figure out of him. I always believe that he was awfully misunderstood. And I do not see any wisdom at all in making another Poe out of Hearn. Here in Japan we do not play an art of biography writing, and I wish that such a modern fashion of the West may never invade our Japanese literature. And I think that the English literature would be ten times better off without it, too. It is easy to say in writing that a man has no morality, and that he was an apostic of morbidity; but you know well that nobody could be so in the absolute. What Dr. Gould said about Hearn of the days in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Martinique may be true; but you must remember that he spent his best years as a writer in Japan where he could find his home, and the perfect ease of mind which marvellously blossomed as his Japanese books. You must judge him as a Hearn in Japan. Doubtless it was no small joy for him not to be observed too closely for his unbecoming physical appearance in Japan, where we do not make much of it. He may have been povert

ness; in truth, he scared out of it. We say here in Japan "Misc no misc kusski wa misc ni areau." The bean sauce which smells bean sauce too much is not the best kind of bean sauce. And what a strong smell of bean sauce. And what a strong smell of psychology Dr. Gould's book send forth? Hearn's most important merit is that he remained mervellously in the state of simplicity of the ancient age, end of vision which is charmingly far away, in this composite age where the oppression of reality is rather unbearable. To be not a Christian does not mean necessarily to be religionless; most Japaness are not Christians. And Hearn placed art above any religion of the world, and through its light we must judge sim. Above all, I find such a difficulty to understand what Dr. Gould means by Hearn's absolute lack of practical sexual virtue. I know, however, that he was at least loyal to a Japaness woman whose bosom of love yielded him the secret key by which he was smabled to enter into the inner beauty and life of Japan. In fact, there's no other writer who sung so nobly the Japanese woman. And I have no word to say if Dr. Gould says that he would never believe what Hearn said upon her, and thinks it was merely a piece of literature. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Blog-

upon her, and thinks it was merely a piece of literature.

I admit that he was not loyal in his friend-ship except toward a few persons; but his action had his own justification. And it is to pity rather than to blame that he thought it the way to protect his own silence and self from disturbance; I believe he must have been thinking that the books he wrote were nothing but the precious gifts which he won from being somewhat disloyal to his friends and from his solitude. And I should say that we must be thankful for it. There has been question of his conscious intention; but who could write so many books without it? He must be judged as a writer, not under any other shade; and it is your kindness and respect to him to make him appear in his best light.

respect to him to make him appear in his best light.

Any Japanese writer and poet whose turn of thought is philosophical craves to attain the state of voidness of mind, not the passive voidness, but the active voidness, by whose power you can grasp the true beauty and color of things honestly: it i its virtue to make you perfectly assimilate with them. Hearn had no imagination perhaps to build a plot and situation like a novelist, but his imagination was the highest kind which transports you at once into the transcendental magic. And I am told that he had no imagination whatever. How can one who has no deeper touch of imagination see such a story and dream like Hearn's? And again, I am told that he was no product of his environment; but if he was not, I wonder how he could make himself at home in Japan and become a Japanese writer, as he was. he could make himself at home in Japan and become a Japanese writer, as he was.

After all, what Dr. Gould pronounced his points of weakness from his dissection table are the very things that we regard and cherish as his sources of power and romanticism. And perhaps he, too, may be one of his enemies who is doing no small service to him. The one who loses by "Concerning Lafcadio Hearn" is not Hearn, but Dr. Gould himself.

Keio Gijiru University, Tokio, Japan, June 4.

The "Sentimentaliters."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the leve that the world is really becoming civilized is hat the tribe of sentimentalists shows no diminu on in numbers. They bitthered and bleated when Poe was charged with having been other than he should be; they foamed at the mouth because Henley protested against Balfour's sugary watery ical biography of Stevenson, and now they

I know that the charge of miscegenation against Hearn is true, and I wish the sentimentaliters Micky Monahan and the rest of them, would shu up or at least keep their wallings out of the public ruishing between a man's character and his mental output. I repeat they are offensive. I yield to no one in my admiration of Hearn, and am the proud cossessor of his "Gombo Zhebes" and other rare cason contend that he was a loyal friend or even

should like to say in conclusion that his reputaon as an oculist is unquestioned among those in osition to know.

SELAS ORREN HOWES. osition to know. GALVESTON, Tex., June 28.

ONLY \$60,000,000

This Year's Deficit Merely an Incident of

a Corking Good Time. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: \$80,000,000! It is a tidy sum, but not a for tune: it merely represents the few pennies expended over receipts by Uncle Sam. incerely trust that no more money will be spent through the appointment of investigating committees to find out why or hew this deficiency occurred. Let it go; it is cheap at the price. We hope women s'enographers, bookkeepers, clerical investigators got a large part of it. We know that patriotic lawyers "without price" and counterfeit statesmen got a good deal of it. Yes, a great deal of the \$60,000,000 went to investigate now the United States was so prosperous

It cost a good deal to find out about the Standard Oil, the Tobacco Trust and the wicked railroad corporations. The highest priced professional labor was sought and paid for by the people. It is a pity, though, that those who initiated many of the proceedings do not have to pay the bill; but "had a corking good time," so why murmur The people pay the bill and the people do not complain-in fact, want more of it.

No, don't investigate why the internal revenue tax was many millions less, because it suits the people of the various States to have prohibition. Don't complain that the Government received many millions less for reformed so that iron and steel can be admitted free. Don't complain that 80,000,000 people spent \$800,000,000-that is only \$10 ece, man, woman and child. The sorrow of it all is that those who could least afford to pay their share-even so small a sum as \$10-are now out of health, out of work and dependent upon the charity of the predatory ich and the multimillionaire.

Therefore please be gentle in criticism of modest in your tone as to the small item of \$60,000,000 expenditures over receipts. The bill is large, very large, but do not forget that the idol of the people "had a corking good time," and it is ignobie to complain of the cost of the banquet after it has been eaten PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW YORK, June 80.

The Porto Rican Delegation at Denver. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Please allow ne to take exception to one of the statements is the cablegram from Porto Rico published ver convention. As an alternate duly elected a the insular convention held at Guayan a on May 30 and as a full fledged delegate now by virtue of proxy, I shall occupy my seat at the Denver gatherthere being only two delegates representing Porto three, if my actual purpose does not meet any NEW YORK, July 1.

The Overworked Phrases. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Talking about everworked sentences, what about "Along these Don't you think that ought to have a rest to PRINCETON N. J., June 30.

Geographical Morality. He was bred in Old Kentucky, In a county which was "wet"; He knew horses and was lucky And on races often bet, And he frequently would smoke a cigarette.

But he moved to Alabama, And, his fortunes being frail. Thought to win out with the drama, and believed he couldn't fall For drinking whiskeyt

Next he skipped to Indiana.

A tobacco shop he bought;
Sold cigars he called Havana, And without a second Exposed for sale Sultana Cigarettes—was promptly caught, And the fine reduced his capital to naught.

Then he reached Manhattan Island. And of ready cash was short; But he had a winning style and Borrowed money from a sport, And he thought to make his pile and Placed a bet—was yanked to court And to jall, along with others of his sors.

n Kentucky he's sojourning. And he's happy now because There he has a chance for turning good living he is earning

chawsi

N. A. JENNINGS. NEW YORK, July L.

THE WAR FOR HONEST MONEY.

Tribute to Henry R. Linderman, Who Prepared the Way for the Gold Standard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter entitled "Remember the Silver War" in THE SUN of June 30 is interesting and timely. The story of honor should have been begun by your contributor fixing an earlier date and an earlier name for the establishment of honest money. In 1869 the late Dr. Henry R. Linderman was requested to resign his office as Director of the Mint on account of his activity in Democratic politics. vention which nominated Seymour and Blair, and shortly after General Grast's inauguration Dr. Linderman resigned.

A service of nine years as chief clerk of the

Philadelphia mint and about three years as Director had made him technically an expert in coinage matters, and devoted study had ripened his great natural ability along the lines hereafter related. His services were found too valuable to be dispensed with, and tion as Director of the Mint he was appointed Treasury commissioner to examine the Western mints and adjust builion questions of intricacy. In 1870 he was sent to Europe to visit the London, Paris and Brussels mints and report on their coinage methods and on the relative His report in 1871 favored a single gold standard. In 1872 he was Government commissioner for fitting up the new mint and refinery at San Francisco. The same year he made an elaborate report on the condition of the eliver market and accurately predicted its decline in value, a decline which afterward fulfilled his predictions. In 1869 there had been proposed by the late John Jay Knox, then Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, an act for the codification of existing mint legislation. This was never passed.

After Dr. Linderman's return from Europe

in 1871 he began work on the much abused coinage act of 1873. Taking as a basis our need for a codification of existing legislation regarding the mint catablishment, he digested made the Director head of a bureau in the Treasury Department, reporting directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, with general control of all the mints and assay offices, instead of reporting to the President and having charge of the Philadelphia mint as before, and in this act he discontinued the existing coinage of the silver dollar and made gold declaimed from the stump and the platform in Bryan's first campaign by men eithe gnorant or mendacious that the "crime of 1873" was passed by Congress unwittingly, that it was put through without public discussion or knowledge. As a simple plain year and a half before committees of both houses, the bill was openly and fully discussed, was read and reread repeatedly before its final passage, and finally received the President's signature after the fullest and most thorough discussion and publicity.

It was not until Mr. Bryan's unfortunate birth as Democratic prophet, leader and perennial candidate, into which positions he sprang like Jonah's gourd in a single night after his blasphemous "cross of gold" speech, that all the rot began to be circulated about our "crime of 1873."

Dr. Linderman was the pioneer in standing for an honest currency. Of a Colonial and Revolutonary stock, with distinguished and patriotic antecedents, he was emphatically a Democrat of the older school and was as incapable of dissimulation in any of his public work as he was of insincerity or falseness in his private life. But the breeding of a man like the author of the coinage act of 1873 would be as little understood by the Bryans of to-day as his public and private principles would be alike unintelligible to them. Perhaps no American of his time was better qualified by great experience, study, familiarity with actual conditions, by per-sonal contact both here and abroad than Dr. Linderman to begin the struggle for honest money and to begin it just when he did. Immediately after the act of 1873 became a law General Grant appointed Dr. Linderman the first Director of the Mint under its provisions and it is a pleasure and an honor to record Linderman's politics was recalled to him by a distinguished Republican Senator, replied that he would appoint him not for his politics but because he was the ablest ar man for the place. It may be added that General Grant's friendship for Dr. Linder-

Your contributor is not, I think, altogether correct in saving the silver war was mild until 1878. In the coinage act of 1873 Dr. Linderman while putting in the provision demonetizing silver had also projected in the same act the coinage of the trade dollar. He knew well that the great silver production of the West must be handled and he designed to introduce into Oriental commerce and countries a dollar of superior weight, fineness and uniformity to take the place of the old Spanlargely been the unit of commercial transactions and computations in the Orient. At that time, of course, all the Oriental commercial countries, India, China, Japan, were on the single silver standard. It must be remembered that at that period the minting facilities were limited in Oriental countries and commercial operations were therefore regularly transacted in foreign moneys of socount, all on the silver standard. Almost immediately after the coinage of the trade dollar began the San Francisco mint could not coin sufficient quantities to supply the Orient. Undoubtedly the volume of demand from the East for the United States trade dollar would have continued and increased had not the partial resumption of silver coinage been forced against the wishes and

man remained unbroken until the latter's

death at the untimely age of 53 in 1879.

judgment of Hayes's administration. The great apostle of silver in those day was Richard Bland, in many ways as superficial as rather yesterday, for it seems Mr. Bryan now regards silver as no longer an issue. Dr inderman's labors during the five years 1873 to 1878 (he died in January, 1879) were not those of the usual bureau chief. He numbered as his friends so many distinguished men in the Government, in both houses of Congress, on the Pacific Coast, in New York and Philadelphia that he was relied upon to oppose unfair and prejudiced silver legislation at Washington to a degree quite out of all proportion to the importance of his official position. While he was widely known he never received full public recognition for what he did either in reorganizing the mint service, in the demonstration of silver and the placing of this country on a sound money basis or in the enormous amount of work he did directly and indirectly with and through his friends in both houses to keep the country on the sound basis attained

by the coinage act of 1873.
In his book "Money and Legal Tender Putnam's, 1877) the chapter on the then proposed remonetization of silver reads to-day with almost the same force and application t then did. Surely Dr. Linderman deserved recognition as a forerunner and a pioneer among those great men of an older day who had the honor of their country at heart, and ne should be held in remembrance.

NEWARK, June 30.

To Self-Respecting Democrats. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I trust oneideration of the compromise proposed by Mr. Bryan. The colossal cheek man in even suggesting it is additional proof, if any was needed, of his worthlessness. No self-respecting Democrat who has any regard for principle should be found ne-

NEW YORK, July 1. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University says: "College

ors must do something to keep themselves rom being made ridiculous. This is easily accomplished. I remember a professor who delivered lectures on "Romeo and Juliet" who accomplished it without any trouble. But what is needed is something to prevent profeasors from making themselves ridiculous. If Dr. Hall has in mind any remedy he owes it to the